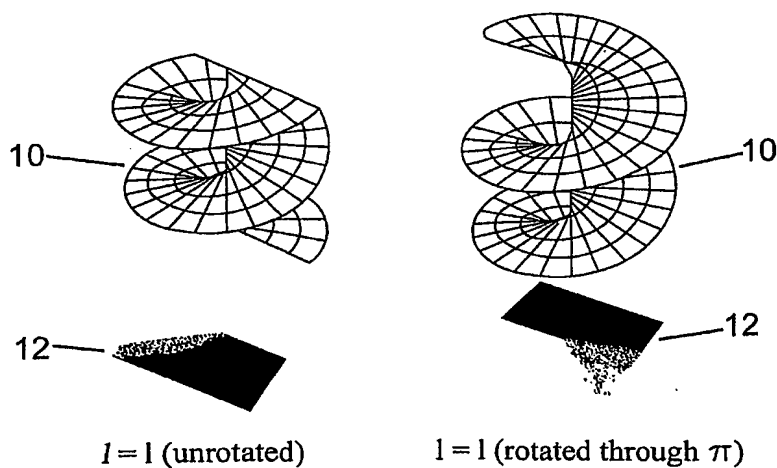
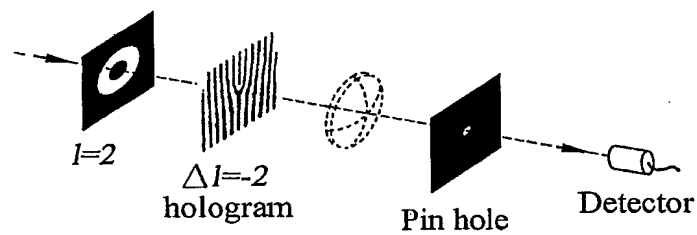
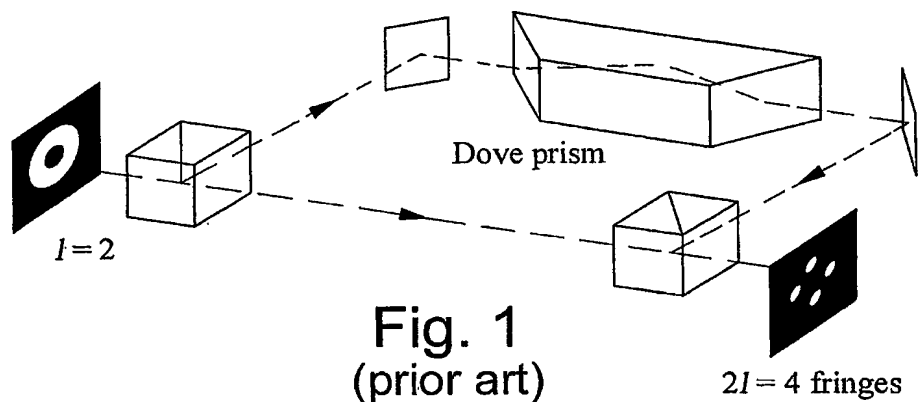


1/9



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

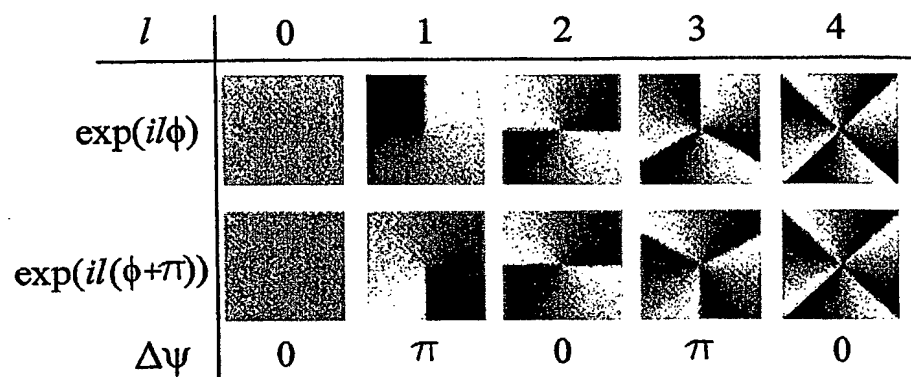


Fig. 4

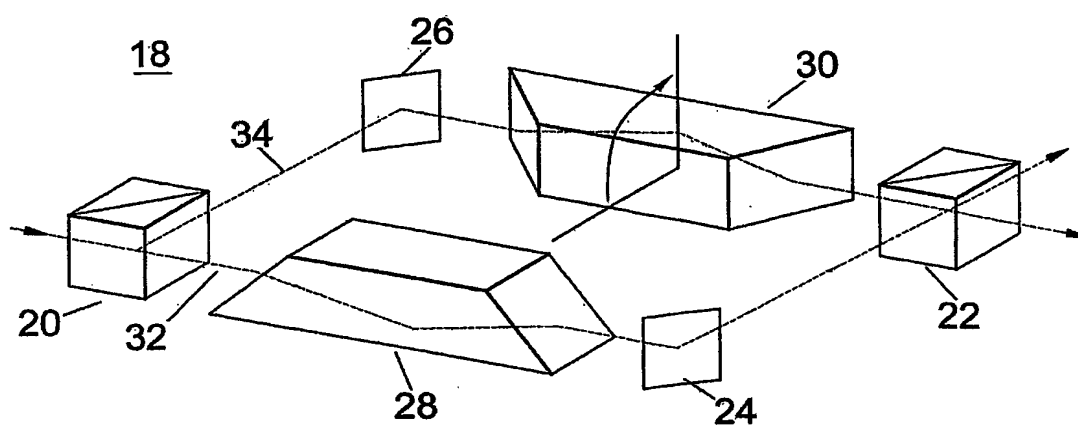


Fig. 5

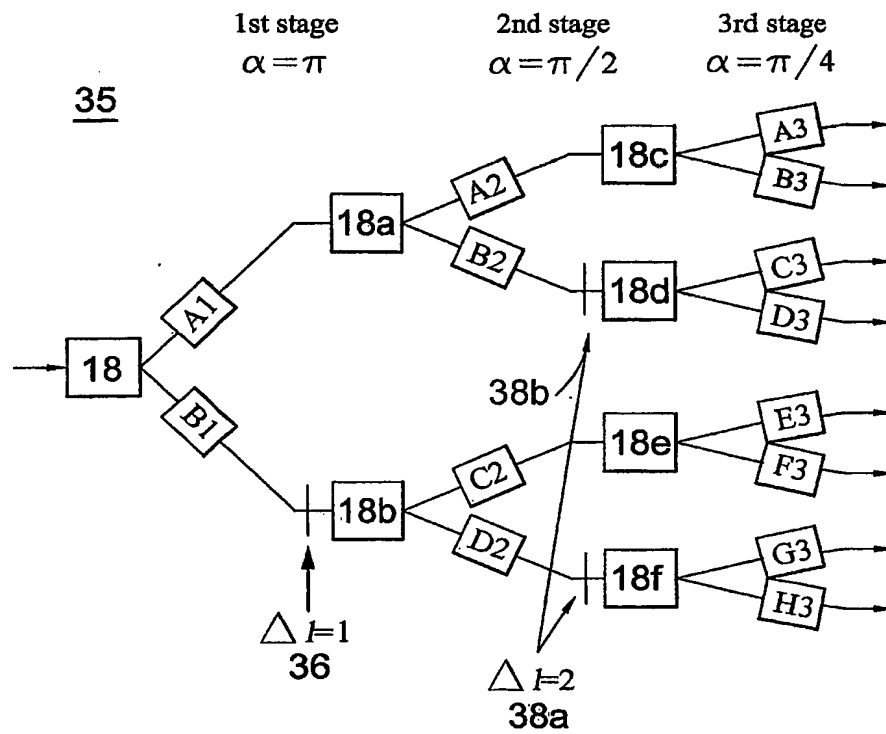


Fig. 6

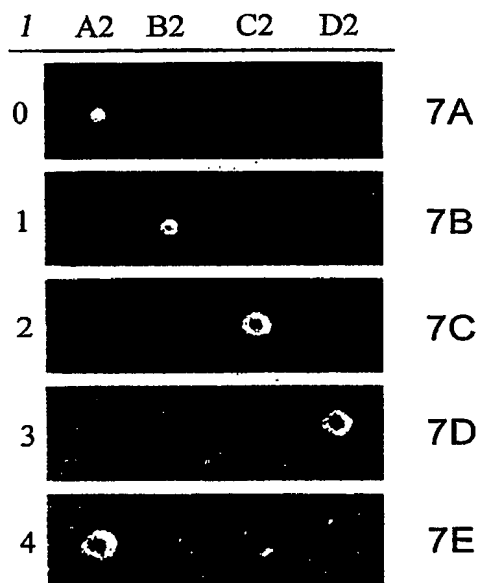


Fig.7

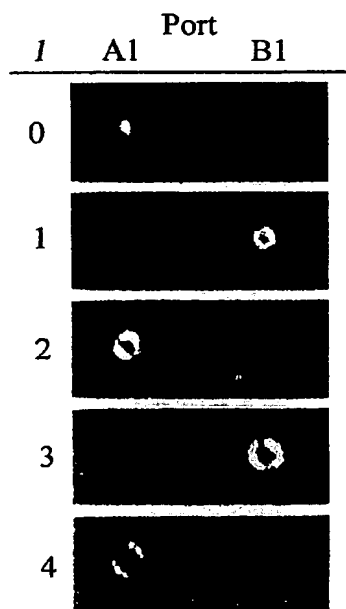


Fig. 8

5/9



Fig. 9

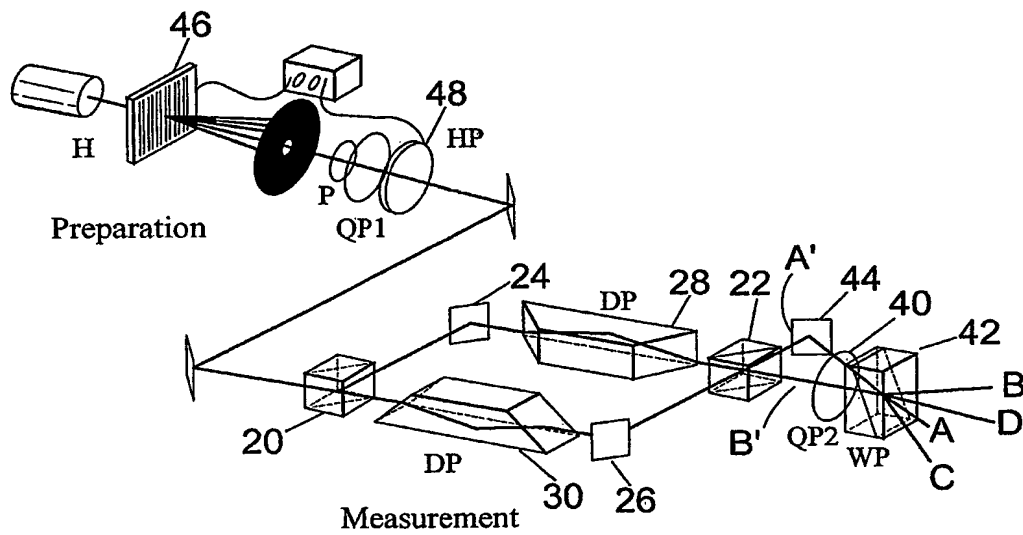


Fig. 10

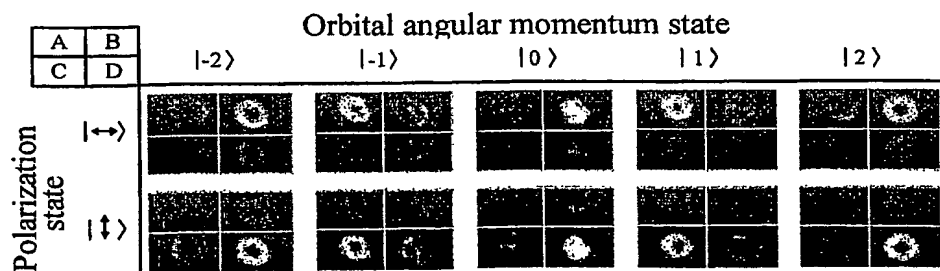
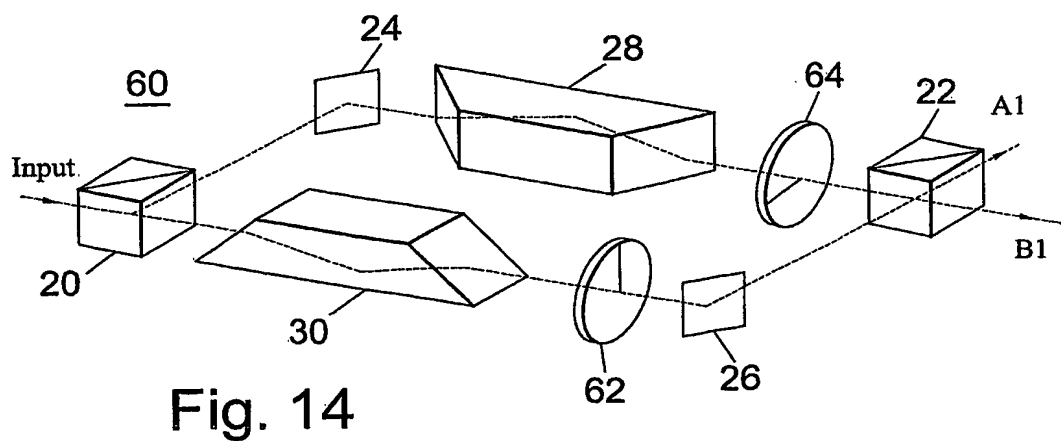
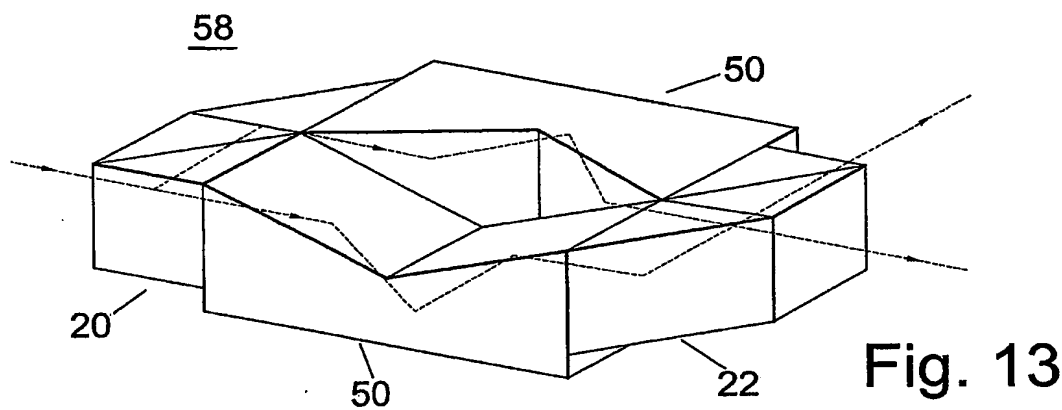
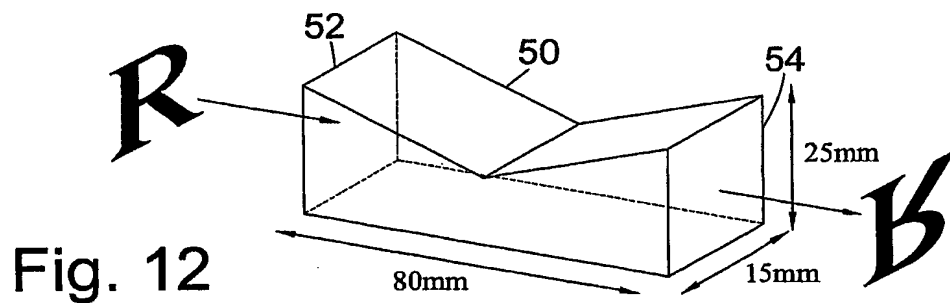


Fig. 11

6/9



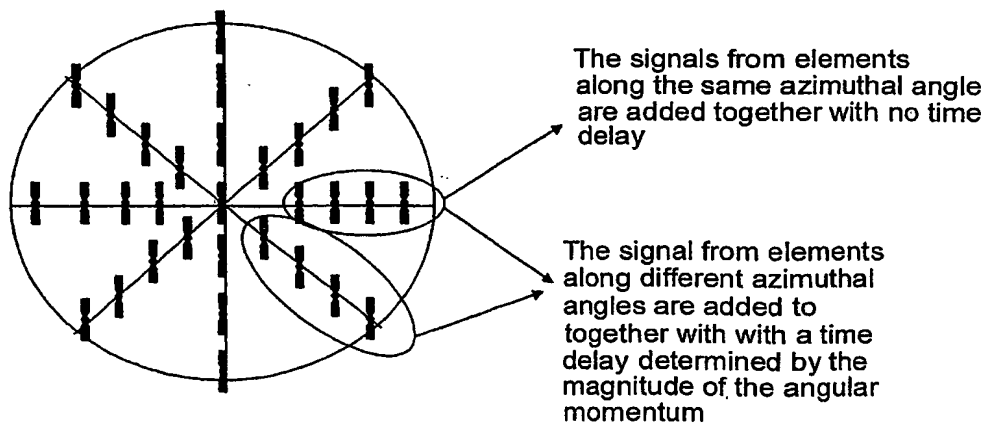
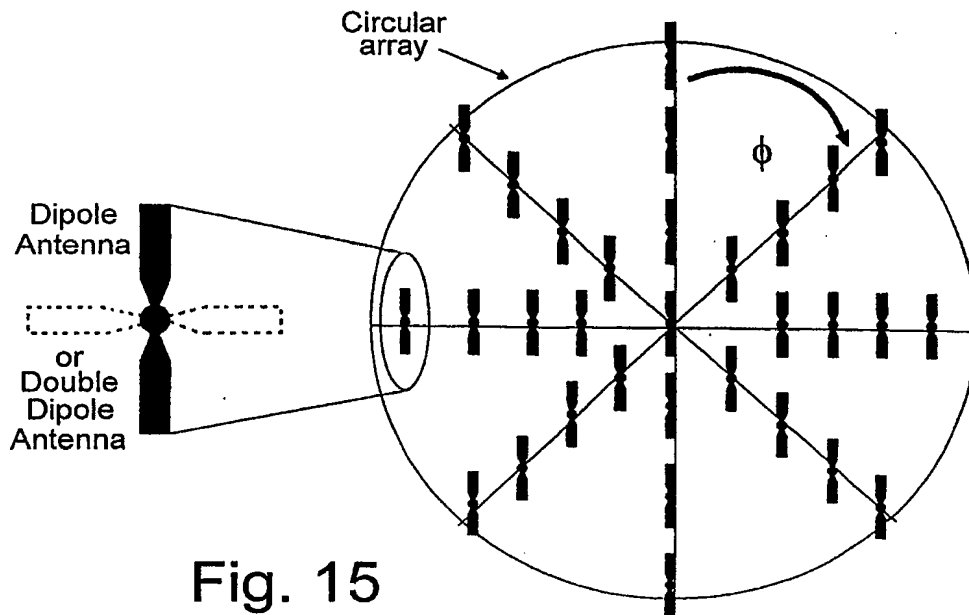
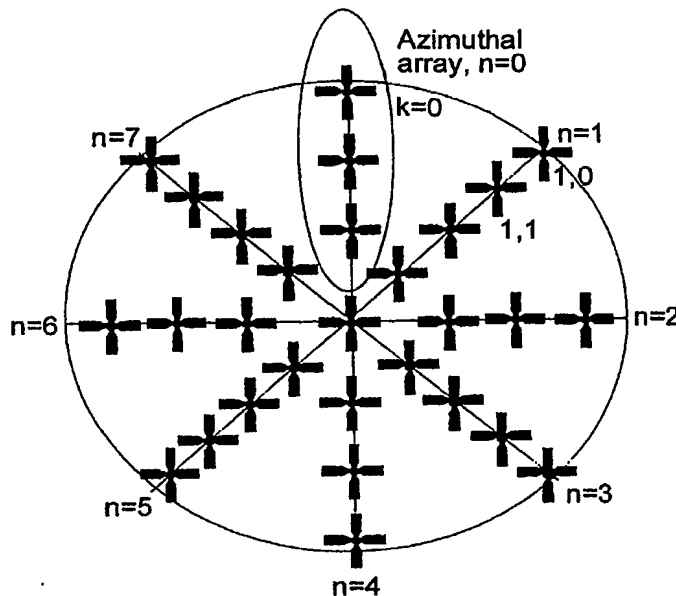


Fig. 16



For the case shown the total number of azimuthal arrays is 8 the angle between arrays $\pi/4$ radians in general there could be m , azimuthal arrays and an angle of $2\pi/m$ between them. Also in general we have a k th element along each azimuthal array and a total of s , elements in each azimuthal array.

The elements in each azimuthal array do not have a time delay between them

For each azimuthal array, to generation or detection of a beam of angular momentum, l , @ frequency, ω , requires a time delay (with respect to the $n=0$ array), given by:-

$$t = \frac{2\pi n l}{m \omega}$$

Followed by summation

Fig. 17

The total array is now described by a, $m \times r$, matrix, A , as follows:-

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} s_{0,0} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & s_{0,r} \\ \cdot & & & & \\ \cdot & & & & \\ \cdot & & & & \\ s_{m,0} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & s_{m,r} \end{bmatrix}$$

where $s_{n,k}$ is the signal received at element, k in the n th azimuthal array. To detect a received signal with angular momentum, l , at frequency, ω the signal is processed as follows:-

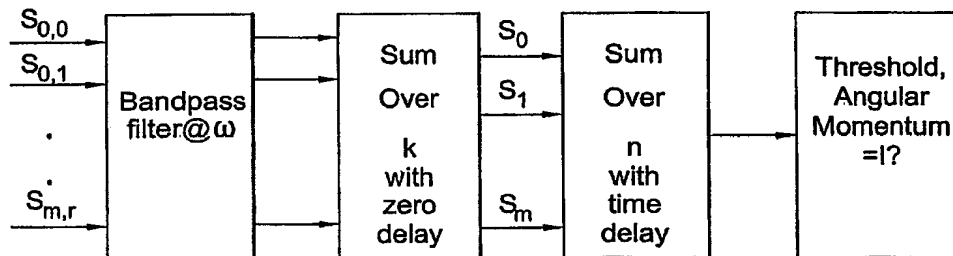
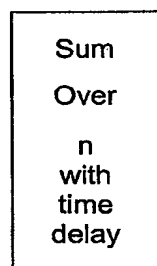


Fig. 18



This part of the signal processing is detailed below

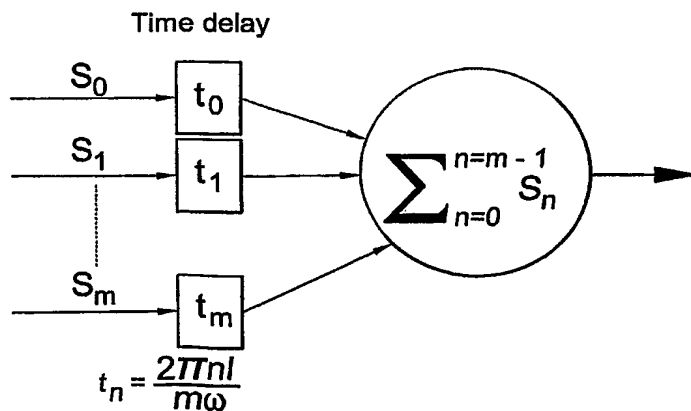


Fig. 19